

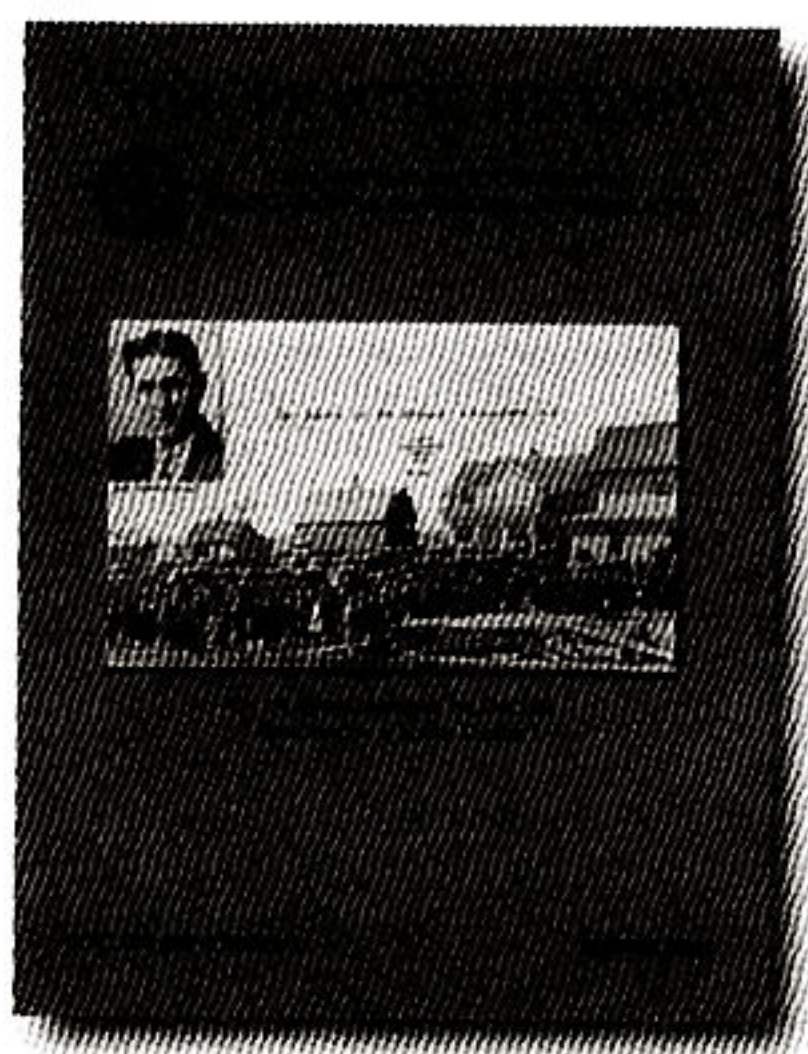
CHIROPRACTIC HISTORY



The ARCHIVES and JOURNAL of the
ASSOCIATION for the HISTORY of CHIROPRACTIC



ON THE PLAINS, AWAITING THE DOCTOR:
CHIROPRACTIC IN SOUTH DAKOTA



Acknowledgment
Picture Courtesy of Dr. Ervin Ortman.

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Los Angeles' Healing Arts College District

BRIAN A. SMITH, D.C.*

Early in its existence, Los Angeles was similar to many cities at their beginnings. Residential districts surrounded "center city" with office buildings, train stations and business districts that came to be identified with the type of commerce conducted. In Los Angeles these districts include ones for jewelry, toys, flowers and even one for buying fabrics. Possibly unique to Los Angeles, one block of a main thoroughfare, Hill Street, was chosen by four different health professions as the site for their colleges. By the time the midpoint of the twentieth century arrived, ten different colleges had operated in this one block. Similarities in the facilities required to conduct such a curriculum may account for this concentration of schools as one school would occupy a space vacated by another. Today's students attend colleges that operate in isolation from those of other health professions. This section of Los Angeles may be unique not only to the number of colleges it contained but also because of the student's exposure to other health professions during their studies. **Key words:** early-twentieth century colleges, chiropractic, medical, osteopathic, naturopathic, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles was like many other growing cities throughout the country at the beginning of the twentieth century. It had a commercial "core" with two and three-story office buildings (Figure 1) surrounded by residential districts such as this 1886 photograph of the west side of South Hill Street between West Third and West Fourth Streets shows (Figure 2). This Los Angeles "core" was roughly bounded by Temple Street to the north, Ninth Street to the south, Hill Street to the west and Alameda Street to the east. In 1900 the population of Los Angeles stood at just over 100,000; by 1920 it had reached well over half million and by 1940 it stood at more than one-and-a-half million.

To the west of the area shown on the map in Figure 3 was a twenty-plus acre ridge of low-lying hills. Owner Prudent Beaudry, land speculator and mayor of Los Angeles for two terms (1874 – 1876), knew that for a profit to be realized, a water supply was needed. He was frustrated at the helm of the Los Angeles City Water Company as its efforts were directed to supplying water for the current population, not a future one at the top of a hill! Undaunted, Beaudry built his own system, bringing water from several springs a mile east which he then pumped to an eleva-

tion of about two hundred feet to fill the reservoirs he built. The Citizen's Water Company brought water to his now desirable land in 1875 which was followed by financial success (1). This ordeal might have felt like a battle to Beaudry, for that is where he turned to find a name for the much more expensive lots peering down on the city from the west. He looked back a century earlier, to the defeat of the British by the colonial militia at the Battle of Bunker Hill for inspiration; now gravity had been defeated by Beaudry and a new Bunker Hill was born. This new residential district was desirable and elegant, being dubbed "Millionaires Row" in short order.

The residential neighborhood of South Hill and West Third Streets was being transformed into a business district at the foot of Bunker Hill by the turn of the century, as seen in Figure 4. The difficulties presented by the thirty-three percent incline were solved by Angel's Flight the "shortest railway in the world" measuring just three-hundred-twenty-five feet. This Los Angeles funicular landmark welcomed the New Year when it opened on the first day of 1902 (Figure 5).

As the city grew, several distinct "districts" developed: a theater district along South Broadway, a banking district centered on Seventh and Hill Streets and a flower district to the southeast where wholesalers conducted business. Possibly unique among North American cities, a "healing arts college district" sprouted on the west side of South Hill Street between West Third and West Fourth Streets, indi-

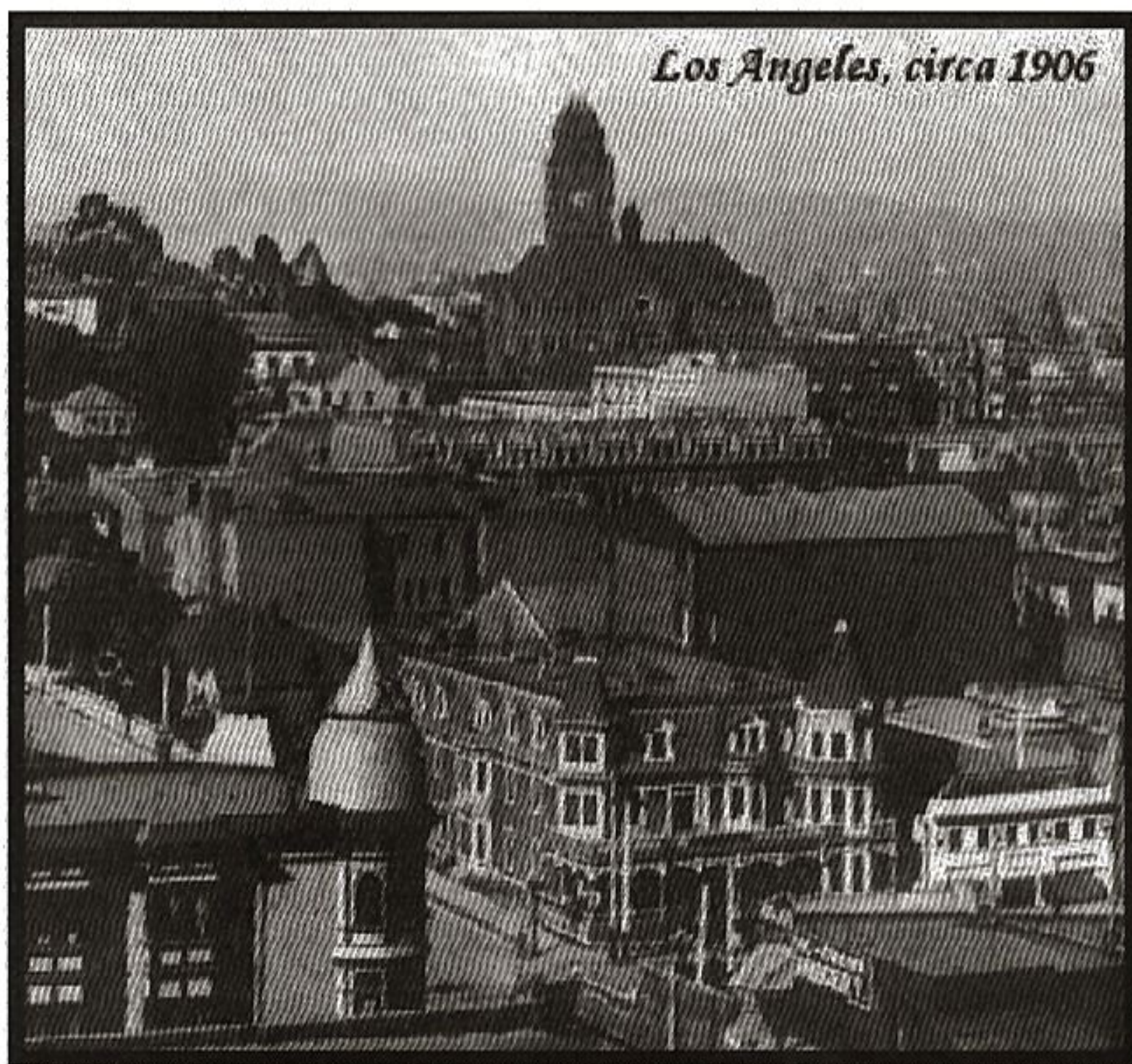


Figure 1: City of Los Angeles, c1906.



Figure 2: West side of 300-block South Hill Street, 1886.

cated by the arrows on the map in Figure 3. At least ten separate healing arts colleges were located here before the midpoint of the twentieth century. These colleges were on the west side of the street, that being the right-hand aspect in this view looking south on Hill Street in Figure 6. The nearest building on the right is on the northwest corner of South Hill and West Third Streets and would figure prominently as the Saint Helena Sanitarium until approximately 1920.

By the turn of the century, Millionaires Row was being abandoned by the elite of the city for newer enclaves of wealth. The immense mansions left behind provided many opportunities for students to live in relative splendor and in close proximity to the colleges as new owners divided the once-elaborate homes into multi-unit dwellings. The Crocker Mansion, seen

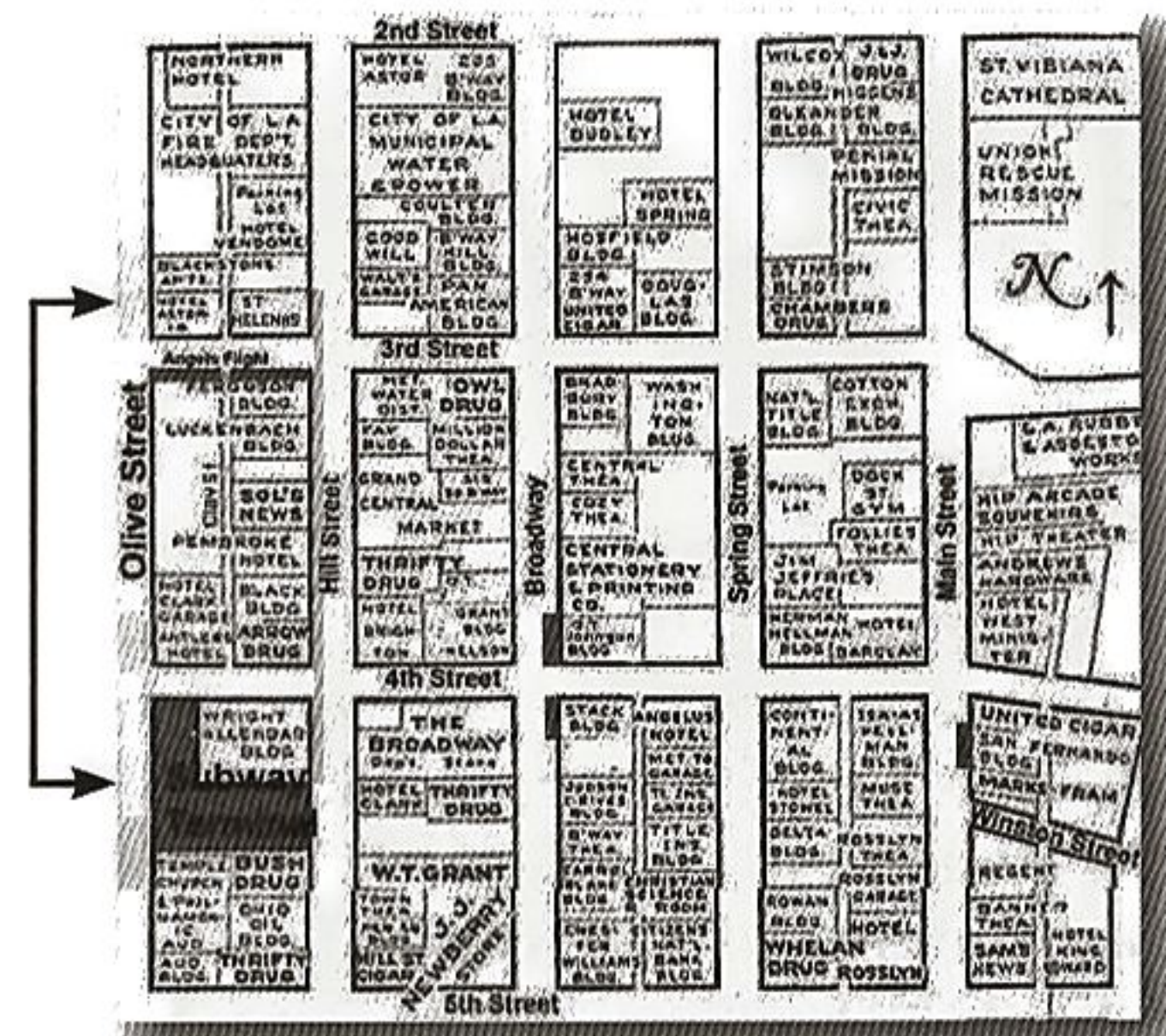


Figure 3: Healing Arts College District marked by arrows.

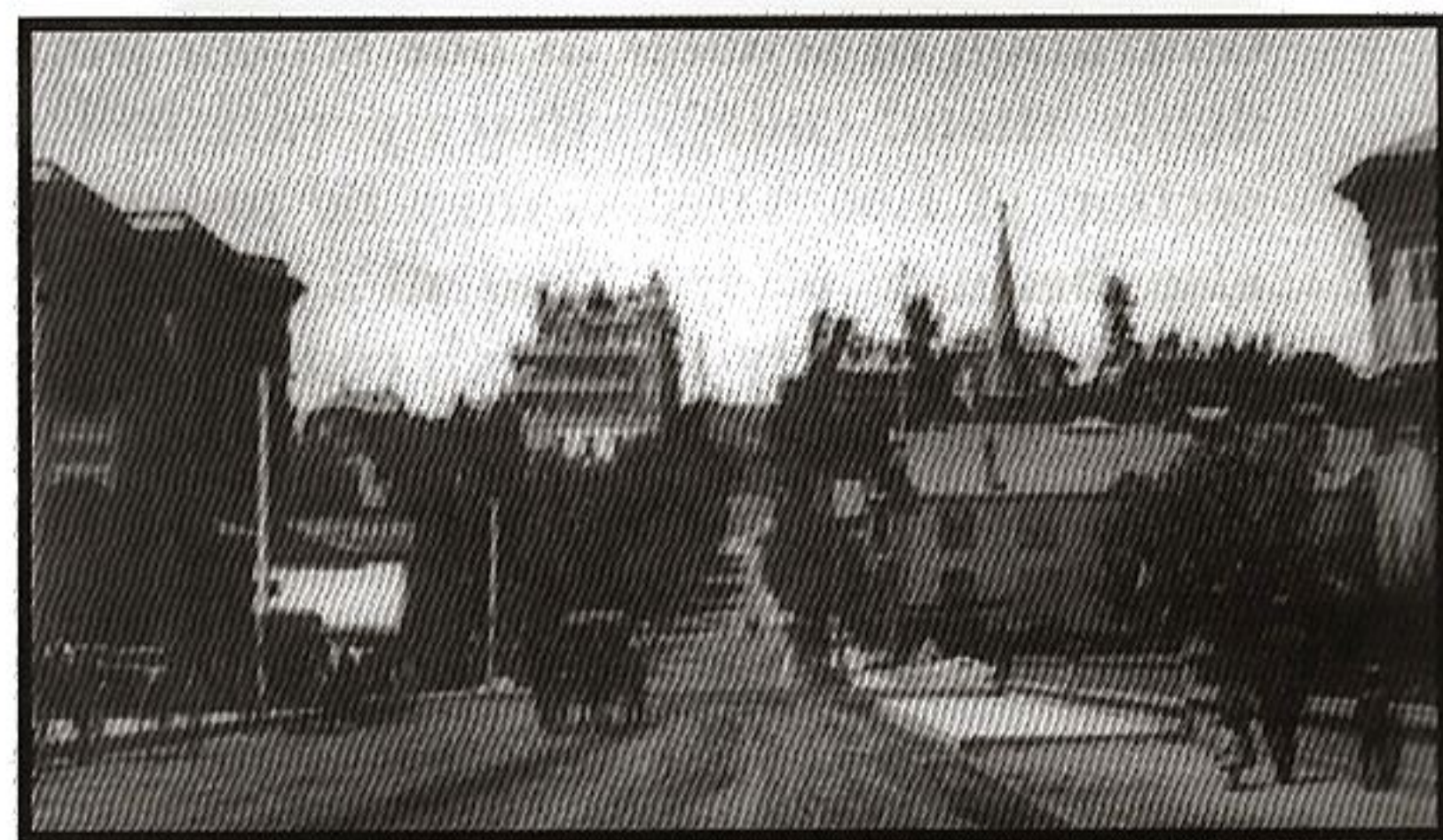


Figure 4: South Hill and West Third Streets, c1900.



Figure 5: Ferguson Building and Angel's Flight, South Hill and West Third Streets, c1930.

at the top of the hill in Figure 4 on the left, had become the Crocker Mansion Rooming House and then the home of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks in September 1908 just as the first of the colleges opened. It became the Lodge for the Loyal Order of Moose in 1926.

Five chiropractic colleges, one osteopathic college, one medical college, one naturopathic college



Figure 6: 300-block South Hill Street, c1906.



Figure 7: Panorama, South Hill Street between West Third and West Fourth Streets, date unknown.

and one "liberal physician university" that granted chiropractic and naturopathic degrees conducted classes from this short stretch of South Hill Street between 1907 and 1942. The medical college shared the same address as three of the chiropractic institutions; the naturopathic college and another chiropractic college shared premises with the liberal physician institution, while the remaining chiropractic college shared its address with the osteopathic college. This may be explained in part by the similar physical requirements necessary to conduct classes in any health field: laboratories, treatment facilities, lecture halls, et cetera.

The panoramic west-facing view found in Figure 7 provides a glimpse of the area and may be the only photographic record of some of the facades. It also provides us with a photographic record of the relationship between South Hill and Clay Street addresses. We start at the southern extreme of the so-called healing arts college district, the southwest corner at the intersection of South Hill and West Fourth Streets. The first building of interest is the nine-story Wright-Callender Building.

405 South Hill Street (1918)

Charles Wood, D.C. opened the Eclectic College of Chiropractic in 1918 and taught classes from Room

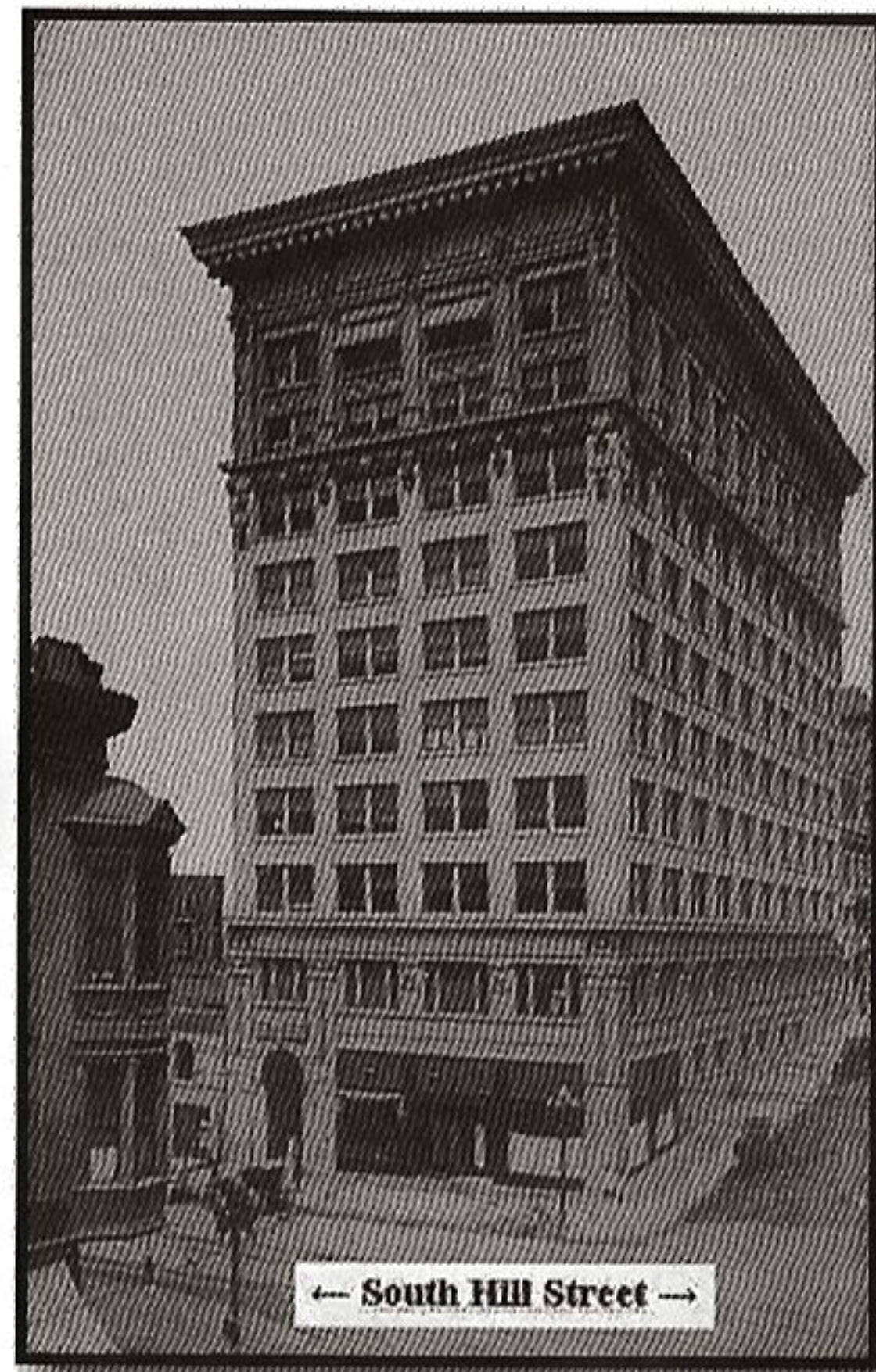


Figure 8: Wright-Callender Building, 405 South Hill Street, 1915.

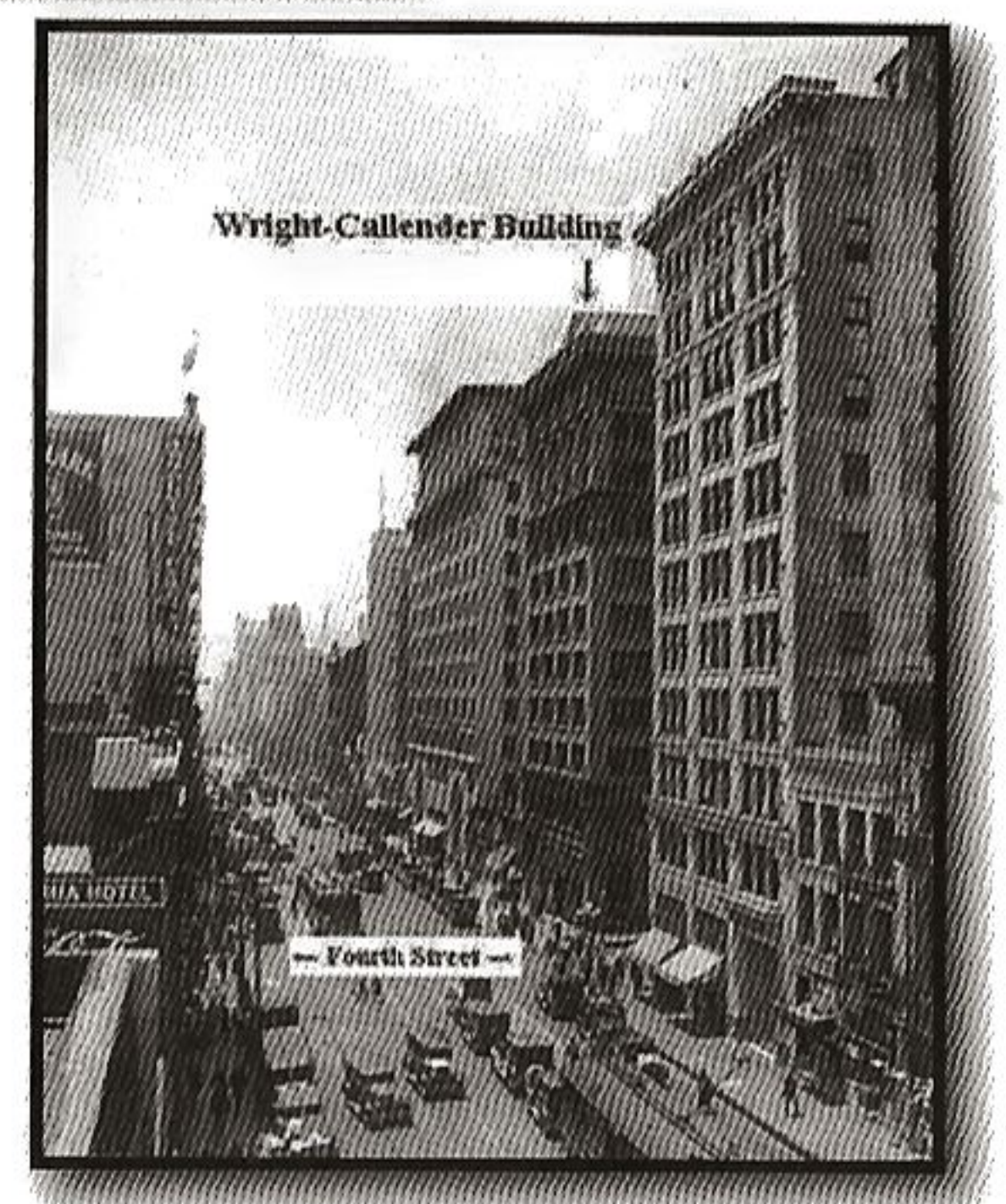


Figure 9: South Hill and West Fourth Streets, 1928.

321. During the school's brief tenancy at this location, the building looked fairly similar to this photograph from 1915 (Figure 8). That would all change when the immense Subway Terminal Building was built immediately to the south in 1924. Figure 9, taken in 1928, shows the resulting change. Several of the middle stories of the Wright-Callender Building are visible at the extreme left of the panoramic view in Figure 7. The building was razed in the late 1940s.

Crossing West Fourth Street the pedestrian might stop to eat at Delmonico's "The Leading Italian and French Restaurant" at 351 South Hill Street (Figures 10 and 11). After satisfying her hunger and continuing north on Hill Street, one might amble past as many as five different healing colleges in the buildings on the west side of the street at any one time.

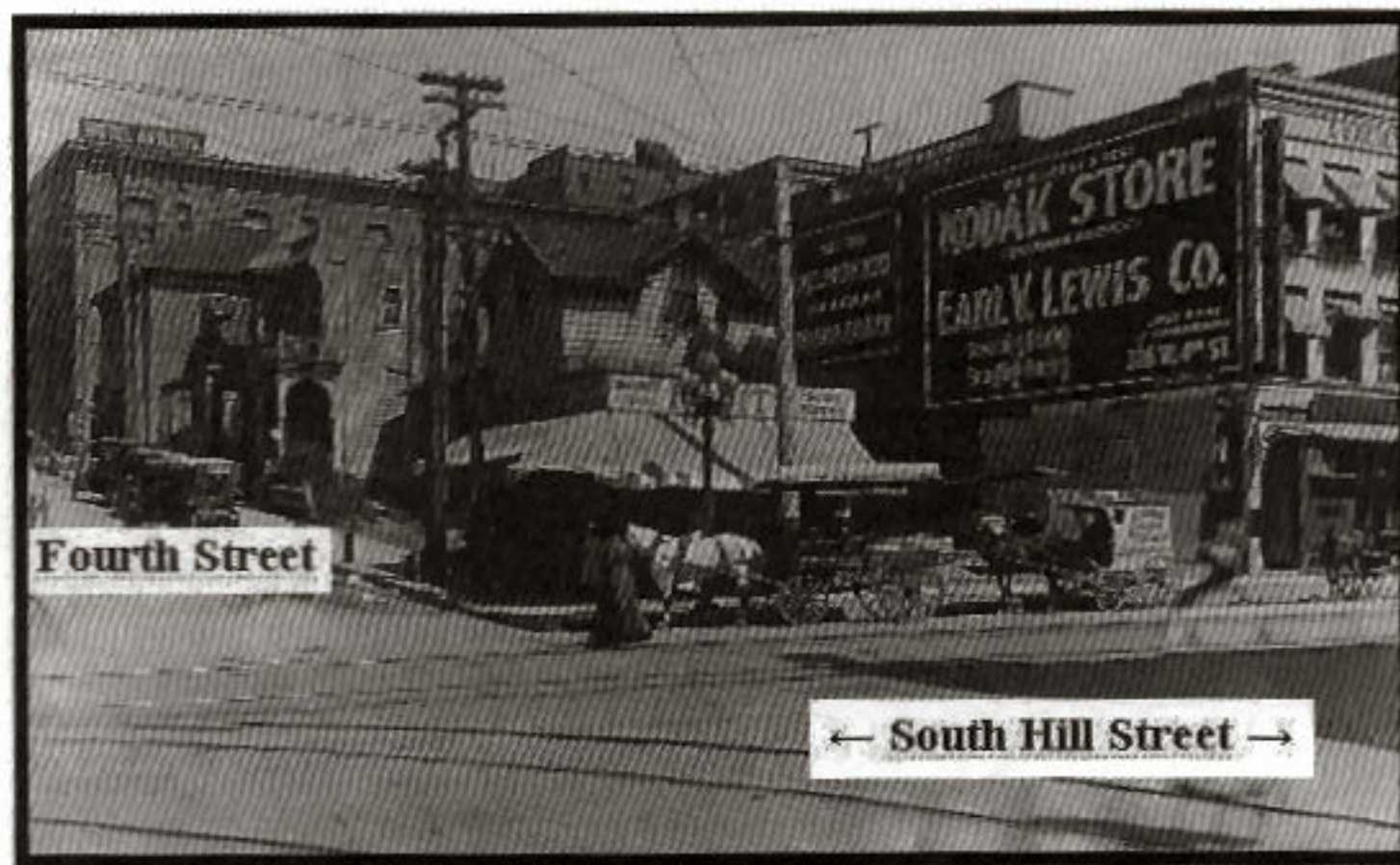


Figure 10: South Hill and West Fourth Streets, northwest corner, date unknown.



Figure 11: Delmonico's Restaurant, interior, 351 South Hill Street, date unknown.



Figure 12: California Eclectic Medical College, 335-337 South Hill Street, c1910.

335 – 337 South Hill Street (1907 – 1939)

The Southern California College of Chiropractic is, arguably, the most widely known of the chiropractic institutions to be located in this healing arts college district. The school moved to 337 ½ South Hill Street in 1931, the third of five healing arts colleges and the second of three chiropractic colleges to occupy the site. The existence of this “campus” is well documented in the written record, but a photograph has been somewhat more elusive.

335 – 337 South Hill Street was a two-story brick structure with store-front businesses on the first floor and office space on the second floor. It was called the Globe Savings Bank Building when that business occupied the first floor. The second floor businesses were so designated in advertisements and city directories at first by “Second Story” and later by the addition of ½ to the address (Figure 12). Its distinctive facade with the ten street-facing windows on the second story is readily visible in Figure 7.

The California Eclectic Medical College, organized in 1879 in Oakland, California, moved to San Francisco in 1887 where its charter was suspended in 1906. The college was reorganized under the direc-

tion of the Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic and operated briefly at 846 Lyon Avenue with Dr. J.A. Munk as dean. Soon after reopening on 7 October 1907, the school relocated to 335 – 337 South Hill Street where it occupied the second story of the building. A sign atop the building identifies it as the “Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic” in Figure 12. It would remain at this location until 1915 or 1916.

A.W. Richardson, D.C.’s California Chiropractic College was organized in 1914 after Richardson severed his ties with the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (LACC). Moving from its first location at 2527 South Grand Avenue, the college took up residence at the 335 – 337 South Hill Street address in 1916 where it remained operational for about a year.

The next tenant known to be a healing arts college was the Southern California College of Chiropractic (SCCC) which occupied the space from 1931 to 1934. It is perhaps more correct to refer to this institution as the College of Chiropractic Physicians and Surgeons (CCP & S), the name assumed on 30 September 1931. This school was chartered as the Cale Chiropractic College in 1925 and was initially conducted from Dr. Cale’s office in the O.T. Johnson Building on the east side of Broadway just north of



Figure 13: South Broadway and West Fourth Streets, date unknown.



Figure 14: Beaux Arts Building,
1709 West Eighth Street.

West Fourth Street. (See marked building on Broadway north of Fourth Street in Figure 3). A 1929 charter amendment changed the name to the Southern California College of Chiropractic, followed by the 1931 charter amendment and name change. The CCP & S conducted classes from this location until 1934 when it relocated to the well-known *Ninth and Union* address at 1609 West Ninth Street.

Two additional corporate entities, the Pasadena College of Chiropractic (PCC) and the College of Naturopathic Physicians and Surgeons (CNP & S), would take up residence at this site before the CCP & S moved out 1934. This PCC, not to be confused with the college bearing the same name that opened in 1974, was chartered in January 1922 by K.J. Weberg, D.C. Two months later a corporate charter was issued for the CNP & S, presumably to the same Dr. Weberg, though this has not confirmed by the author.

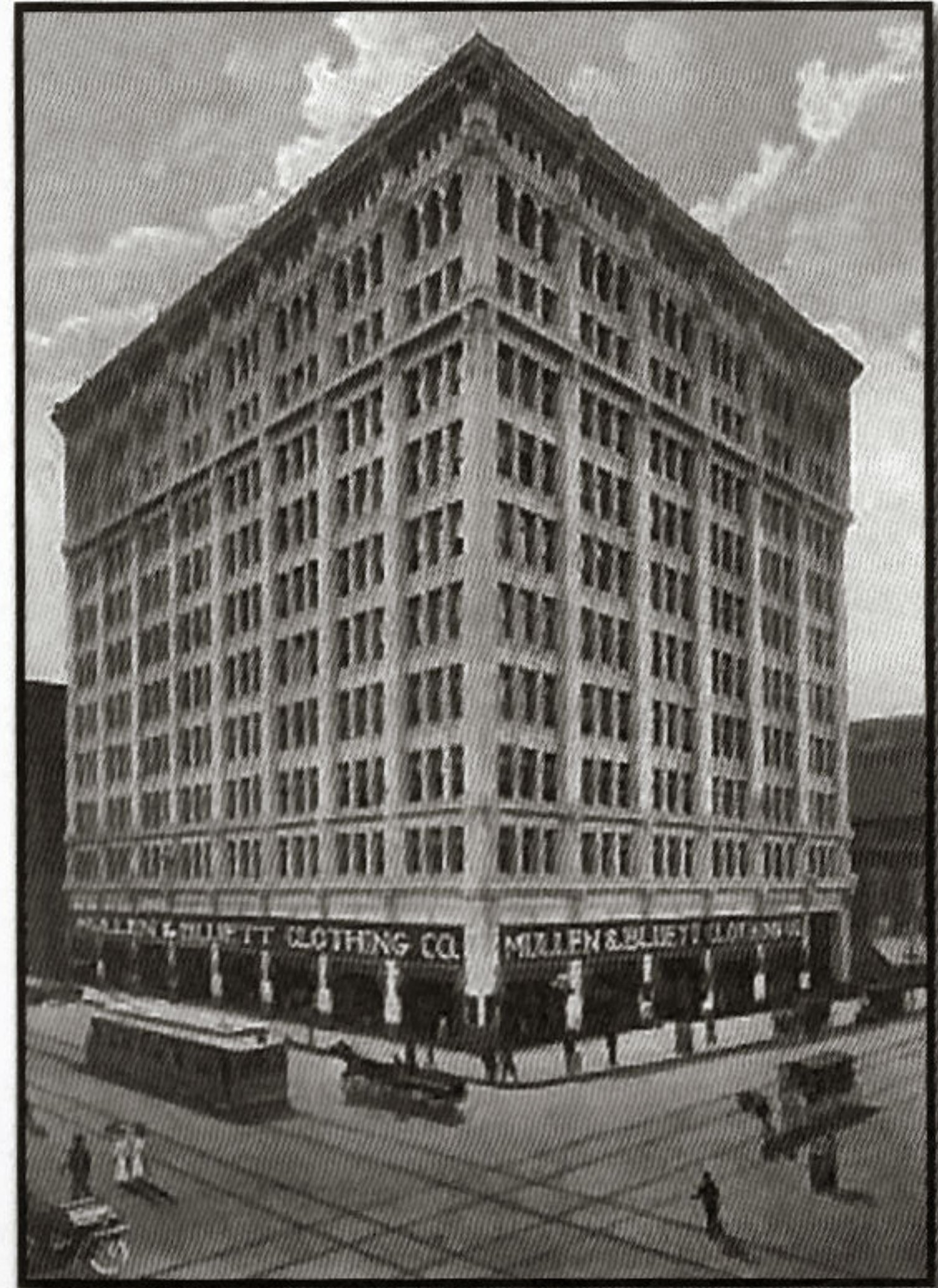


Figure 15: Walter P. Story Building, 610 South Broadway.

Both entities apparently joined with the CCP & S at this address around 1933. These two corporate entities separated the following year when the CCP & S and the CNP & S moved to Ninth and Union while the PCC continued operating at 337 ½ South Hill Street until 1939 at least.

329 South Hill Street (1934 – 1937)

To the north (right) of this structure was 329 South Hill Street which had the California University of Liberal Physicians (CULP) and the Chiropractic College of America (CCA) as co-tenants beginning in 1934. No clear photograph of the structure has been found by this author, but the building is visible in Figure 7 to the right of the Globe Savings Bank Building and separated from it by what appears to be a one-story building which would be 331 – 333 South Hill Street. It is the three-story building with a white-columned façade and pediment with undecipherable signage on the south-facing wall. That this is the correct building is given further support by the 1934 Los Angeles City Directory in which Dr. Cale is found listed as one of the third floor tenants (2).

CULP was chartered as a not-for-profit corporation in 1914 by Carl Schultz, M.D., D.C., D.O., LL.B., the “father of naturopathy” on the West coast.

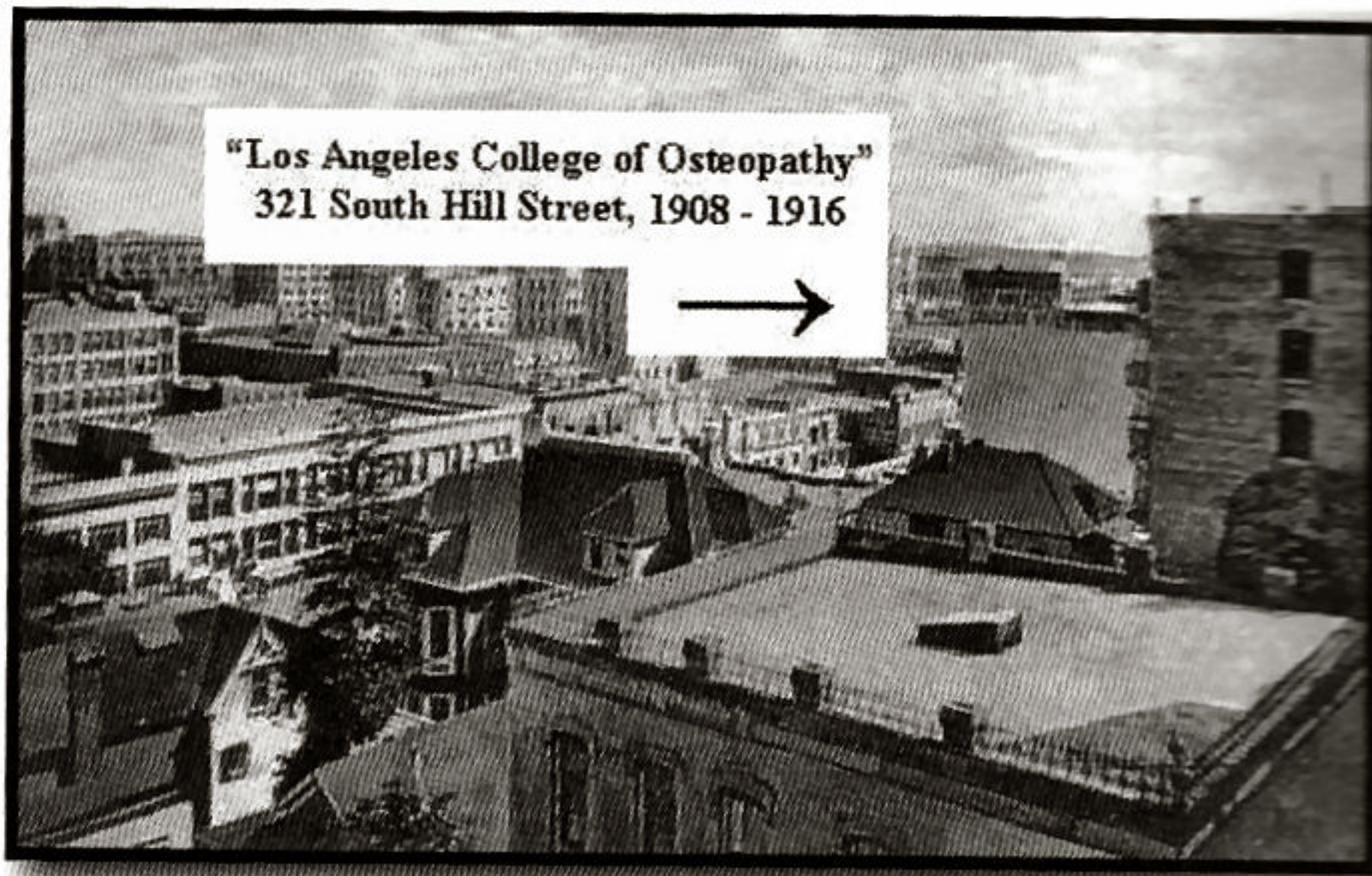


Figure 16: Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.



Figure 17: San Fernando Building,
406 South Main Street.



Figure 19: 328 Clay Street, 1966.

Figure 18: Eclectic College of
Chiropractic, 321 South Hill Street,
c1920.



Dr. Charles Cale taught diagnosis during this school's brief initial operation which lasted two or three years. The school was revived by Dr. Cale and a 1923 LACC graduate, Curtis Hollinger, D.C., when they purchased the charter from Dr. Schultz in 1934. After a second life of approximately equal duration to the first, the corporate record differs somewhat from Dr. Cale's personal records. The former record documents a July 1936 charter change that reflects new ownership with a name change to Emerson University. The records of Dr. Cale's estate indicate the sale of the school occurred almost two years later in April 1938.

Dr. Cale had incorporated the forerunner of the CCA in 1927 under the name Cale College of Naturopathy. The charter was amended in 1933 to meet the requirements of the California Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and its name was changed to the Chiropractic College of America. Dr. Cale alternated with his business partner Dr. Hollinger as dean or president of this college.

Dr. Cale became seriously ill in late 1937, leaving the operation of both colleges to Dr. Hollinger. Dr. Cale moved classes to the Stack Building on the east side of Broadway just south of West Fourth Street. (See marked building on Broadway south of Fourth Street in Figure 3) Somewhat ironic is that Dr.

Cale's affiliation with the naturopathic school started and ended at the same intersection. The naturopathic course was taught in 1925 at the northeastern corner of West Fourth Street and South Broadway. The school's charter was sold in 1937 when the school was located at the southeastern corner of the same intersection. Both buildings are marked with arrows in Figure 13.

The CCA returned to the 300 South Hill Street block under new management and a new name where it remained until 1942 while CULP, as Emerson University, moved first to the Beaux Arts Building, 1709 West Eighth Street (Figure 14); then to the Walter P. Story Building, 610 South Broadway, the southeast corner at the South Broadway and Sixth Street intersection (Figure 15), where it remained open until 1944.

323 - 325 South Hill Street (1920? – 1923)

The Eclectic College of Chiropractic, first located at 405 South Hill Street, moved to 321 South Hill Street in 1919 and soon thereafter had need to expand. Space was leased at 323 and 325 South Hill Street. Considering the available photographs, it is safe to assume that, like many of the buildings that

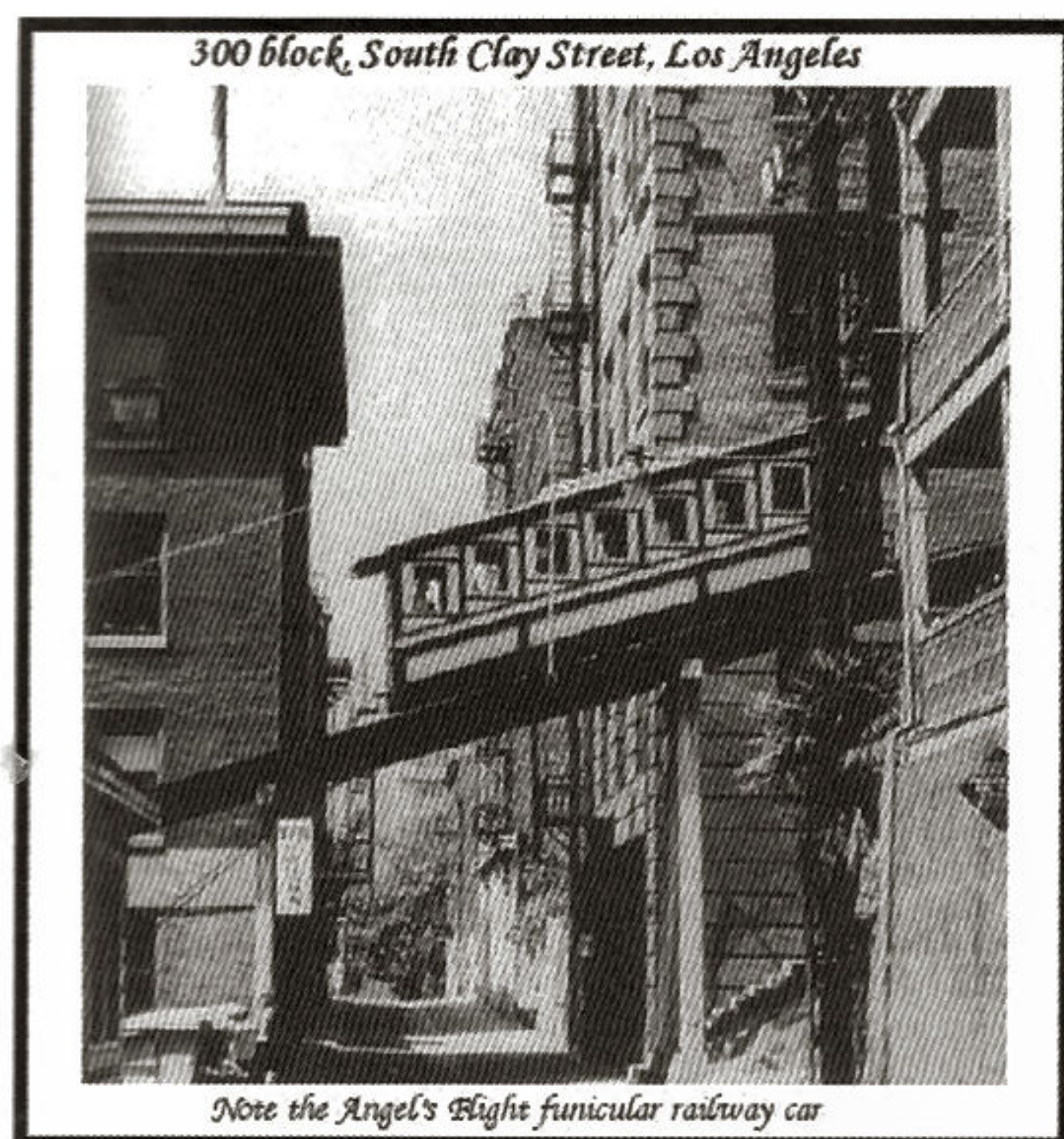


Figure 20: Looking south from West Third Street on Clay Street.



Figure 21: Saint Helena Sanitarium, northwest corner of South Hill and West Third Streets, c1910.

fronted this section of South Hill Street, the 323 and 325 numerical designation applied to a single structure as in 323 – 325 South Hill Street. In Figure 7 this building is thought to be the three-story structure to the immediate right of the building with the white columns and pediment.

321 South Hill Street (1908 – 1923)

Continuing north the passerby would soon be in front of 321 South Hill Street. This would be the address of two healing arts colleges before the quarter-century mark. This building is incorrectly referred to as the Wright-Callender Building in *A History of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic* published in 2001. That mistake originates with the confusing addresses of the first and second locations of the Eclectic College of Chiropractic. The first location was 405 South Hill Street, Room 321, in the already-discussed Wright-Callender Building. After a short tenancy there (perhaps eight months) the school moved to 321 South Hill Street where it remained for several years. The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy was a tenant from 1908 to 1916. Following the merger of this institution with the Pacific College of Osteopathy in 1916, the successor institution, the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons (COP & S), continued to operate at this location until 1918. (Figure 16) Visible but barely legible in this postcard image is the painted sign “Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.” Its exact location is a bit of a mystery. Extant photographs indicate that 321, 323 – 325 and 329 were three-story structures. The school operated a hospital

located one block west at 318 – 326 Clay Street in 1911 (3). Looking at the panoramic photograph of the area in Figure 7 there appears a multistory structure on the west side of Clay Street, seven or possibly eight stories high, that would be across from the hospital entrance on Clay Street. There is a painted sign visible on the south-facing wall of that structure that is similar in positioning to the one appearing on the north-facing wall in Figure 7. As both images show their respective walls having no windows, it is likely that the sign for the college was painted on the wall of the taller structure on the west side of Clay Street though what, if any, relationship that building had with the school itself is not known at this time.

Drs. Charles and Linnie Cale received their osteopathic training at this college in the mid-1910s. Linnie obtained her Doctor of Osteopathy (D.O.) degree in 1917. The school moved to the San Fernando Building, 406 South Main Street, at the intersection of Fourth and South Main Streets by 1919 (Figure 17; see also Figure 2 and marked building in Figure 3). The COP & S would continue as an osteopathic school until the 1960s when it became the California College of Medicine, the forerunner of the Medical College of the University of California, Irvine.

As previously mentioned, Charles Wood, D.C., opened the Eclectic College of Chiropractic at 405 South Hill Street in 1918. The college moved to the recently-vacated 321 South Hill Street address in 1919 where it would remain until 1923 (Figure 18). Also mentioned was the school’s expansion to occupy space at 323 – 325 South Hill Street. The school maintained a separate facility on Clay Street which



Figure 22: 1319 South Grand Avenue.

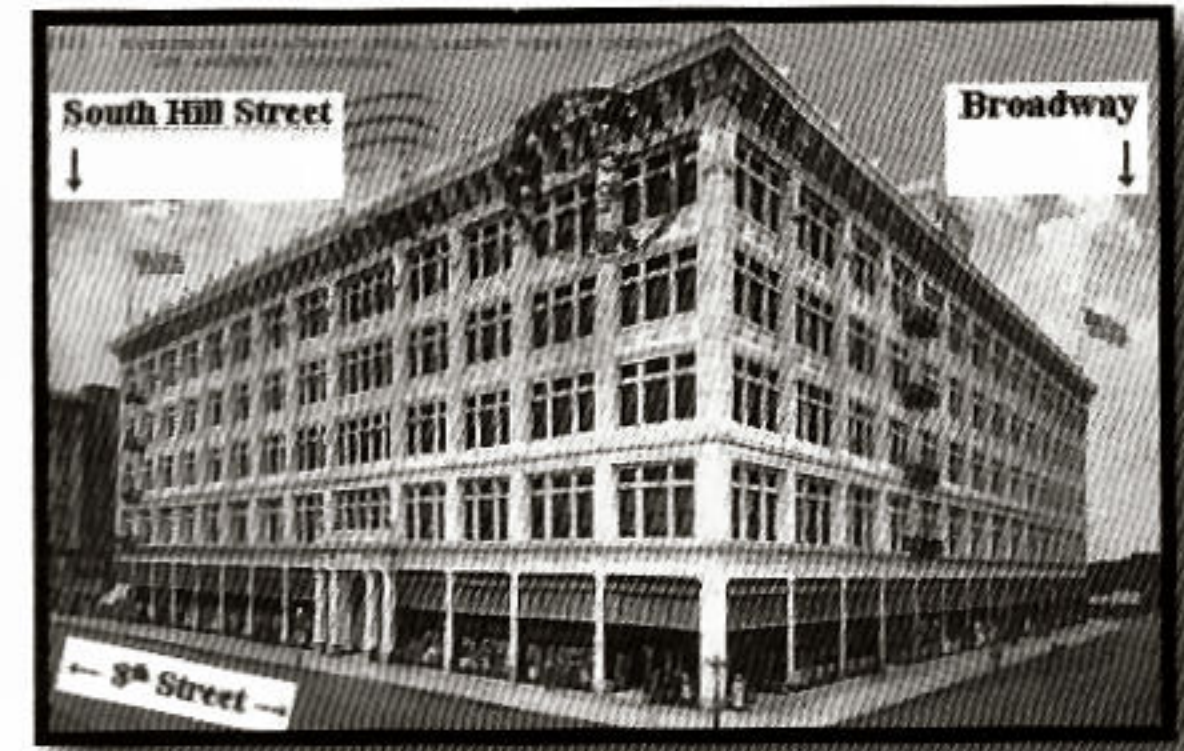


Figure 23: Hamburger Building, West Eighth Street between South Hill Street and South Broadway.

was most likely the same osteopathic hospital listed at 318 – 326 Clay Street. The building in Figure 19 is 328 Clay Street, which may give an idea of what its neighbor to the left would have possibly resembled. Looking south on Clay Street from West Third Street, Figure 20 shows the funicular railway elevated above street-level for which the area is known to this day.

307 South Hill Street (1938 – 1942)

The only college found at this address to date had earlier resided at 329 South Hill Street under the name of the Chiropractic College of America. After a brief move in 1937 to the Stack Building at West Fourth and South Broadway, the renamed California College of Natural Healing Arts returned to the block. The college took up residence in the Ferguson Building at 307 South Hill Street no later than 1938. This structure is seen immediately to the left of the Angels Flight funicular in Figure 5. The school remained at this location until 1942 at least, before moving to 326 West Third Street. This location was east of Hill Street and would be its final one as the school closed within a few years.

255(?) South Hill Street

The last building to be considered as part of the healing arts college district is on the northwest corner of the intersection of South Hill and West Third Streets (Figure 21). The Saint Helena Sanitarium and Vegetarian Restaurant occupied the site during much of the first two decades of the twentieth century (Figure 6 shows a sliver of the north wall, indicated on the

right by the beginnings of its name “The S...” visible in this photograph). Though not a college itself, this facility was born of the same parents as one of Southern California’s existing medical schools and hospitals.

This facility is undoubtedly the same one that Ellen G. White (1827 – 1915), co-founder of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, disparagingly referred to after her first visit in 1908. The Hill Street site had already been purchased by the church before her visit. She stated that during her visit she heard “the voice that I well know” says “Encourage no settlement here of any description. God forbids. My people must get away from such surroundings. This place is as Sodom for wickedness”(4).

Ellen White moved to Saint Helena, about fifty miles north of San Francisco, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Rural Health Retreat, operating under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, opened on 7 June 1878 near the co-founder’s home. In the 1890s the facility was renamed the Saint Helena Sanitarium and continues its existence, since 1969, as the Saint Helena Hospital and Health Center.

Closely following this time frame, the College of Medical Evangelists operating under the auspices of the same church, opened at Loma Linda in Southern California. As early as 1904 it became apparent to college administrators that the population of rural Loma Linda could not meet the clinical needs of the student interns. It was decided to scout the Los Angeles area for an appropriate site. Soon thereafter a college clinic opened in the Boyle Heights section of the city. Both institutions exist today; the college is now

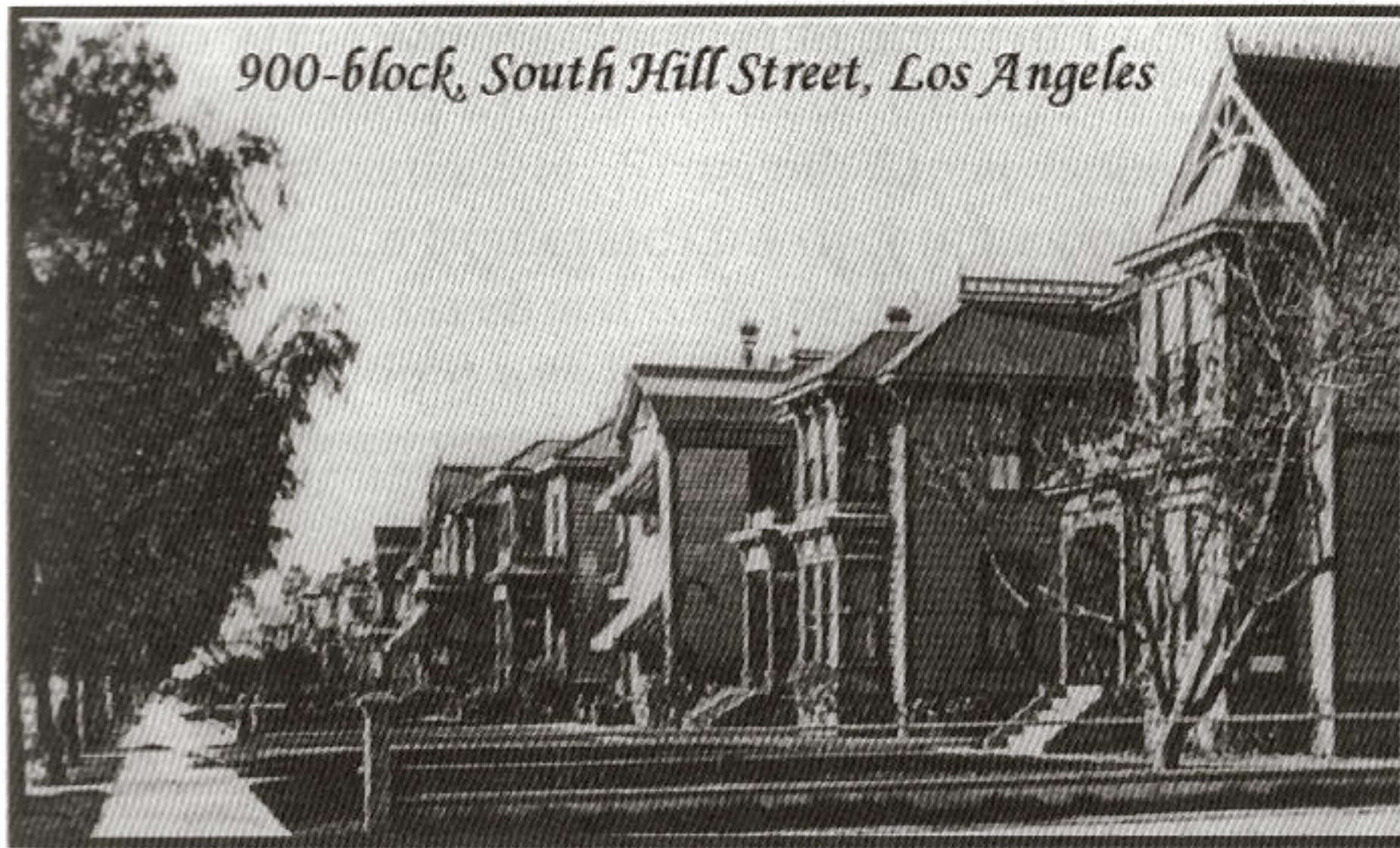


Figure 24: 900-block South Hill Street, 1888.



Figure 25: East side of 300-block South Hill Street, 2007.



Figure 26: Third Street Tunnel today.

Loma Linda Medical University, and its former clinic is White Memorial Medical Center in Los Angeles.

The Saint Helena Sanitarium opened around the same time as the Los Angeles college clinic, but it is not known if it operated with any connection, formal or informal, to the college. It functioned as the Los Angeles branch of the Northern California facility of the same name. It is not known if the church sold the Hill Street property after Ms. White's unfavorable opinions, or rather God's unfavorable opinions as related through and by Ms. White, became known in 1908. Despite the illustrious source of the negative opinion, the Saint Helena Sanitarium continued to operate for a number of years before being converted into a rooming house. The restaurant remained in operation through the 1930s and possibly longer.

The physical proximity of osteopathic, naturopathic, eclectic medical and chiropractic schools must have immersed the students in an electric atmo-

sphere. Imagine the interesting, and probably sometimes heated, discussions between the faculty and students of various schools with differing theories regarding health and disease, not to mention the wide variety of therapeutic approaches being taught. One is left to ponder which setting is the more conducive to learning: a setting as just described or the one current for the last fifty or more years in which the educational facilities of the different professions operate in virtual isolation?

Subsequent to 1920, the "healing arts college district" could be referred to as the "chiropractic college district" since only chiropractic colleges are to be found, with two exceptions. These two exceptions, the College of Naturopathic Physicians & Surgeons and the California University of Liberal Physicians (CULP), were operated jointly with the College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons and the Chiropractic College of America respectively.



Figure 27: West side of 300-block South Hill Street, 2007.



Figure 28: Aerial view showing original and current location of Angel's Flight.

It is known that there was definitely some overlapping of students and faculty that occurred: Charles and Linnie Cale, operating the LACC since 1910 became students at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, forerunner of the COP & S, in 1914 with Linnie graduating from the latter in 1917 with a doctor of osteopathy degree; students at the CCA from 1934 to 1937 are found in the student rosters of CULP which should not be surprising as both institutions were housed together; and LACC students may have completed some of the basic science classes at COP & S while the former school was reorganized and revitalized during the 1914 and 1915 period. Dr. Charles Cale provides an excellent example of this overlap for the years 1914 to 1916 when he had five distinct positions: (1) From 1910 he was president of the LACC; (2) he enrolled in the osteopathic college in 1914; during this same time he was the (3) diagnosis instructor at the CULP and (4) its affiliated Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium when both were located in the former Pacific Hospital at 1319 South Grand Avenue (Figure 22); and (5) he ran a private chiropractic practice! The seemingly super-human ability required to be a college president of one school, a college instruc-

tor at two other schools, attend osteopathic college at a fourth school and maintain a private practice at the same time is possibly mitigated by the demands of each position being less than what is required today. Of course, one cannot rule out the alternate explanation that he really did possess super human abilities, no matter how slim the probability!

While the greatest number of colleges was located in this section of South Hill Street, it did not have a monopoly. Five blocks to the south, Ratledge System of Chiropractic Schools was located on the fourth floor of the Hamburger Building located on West Eighth Street between South Hill Street and South Broadway in 1913 and 1914 (Figure 23) ([5], [6]). Between 1934 and 1939 the school would be located in the block north of the district at 232 South Hill Street, Second Floor ([7], [8]).

Six blocks south of the district, was the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic at 931 South Hill Street beginning in 1916 and expanding to include 951 South Hill Street by 1922, its last year on Hill Street (Figure 24). Taking up residence well before the conversion from a residential neighborhood to a business district as shown in this 1888 photograph, the school would

move to 918 – 920 West Sixteenth Street in 1923 after its amalgamation with the Eclectic College of Chiropractic. It remained on Sixteenth Street (soon-to-be renamed Venice Boulevard) for over three decades.

Angel's Flight is seen at its original location before the Ferguson Building was built at 307 South Hill Street in Figure 21 (compare with Figure 5). The tall building on the left of the funicular approximately halfway to the top of Bunker Hill marks Clay Street where the osteopathic hospital was located and the Eclectic College of Chiropractic had a facility as well.

The dilapidated condition of the once-elegant Bunker Hill mansions provided an ideal shooting location for several film noir features, including *The Unfaithful* (1947), *Criss Cross* with Yvonne DeCarlo (1949), Cloris Leachman's film debut in *Mickey Spillane's Kiss Me Deadly* (1955), *Indestructible Man* with Lon Chaney (1956) and *Angel's Flight* (1965). The area was being called a slum by the mid-1940s, and its destruction was hastened in 1948 when the northernmost part, Fort Moore Hill, was leveled for the construction of the Hollywood Freeway. By the end of the 1960s the entire hill was greatly reduced in elevation and rebuilt under the latest of several proposed plans put forth by the Housing Authority and the Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles over the previous two decades.

ENDNOTES

(1) Pat Houser (transcriber) *An Illustrated History of Los Angeles County, California* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1889) pages 373-377; available online at: <http://www.calarchives4u.com/biographies/losangeles/la-beau.htm>; accessed 30 August 2008.

(2) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1934 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1934) page 320.

(3) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1911 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1911) pages 878 & 1739.

(4) Gilead Institute of America, Ellen G. White Library Manuscript Releases, Volume 1, Number 25: Compilation on Objectives of Our Medical Work and the College of Medical Evangelists, page 223.

(5) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1913 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1913) page 2241.

Today, the east side of the block remains intact with the renovated Grand Central Market being the most conspicuous tenant (Figure 25). None of the buildings of the Healing Arts College District remain though the Third Street tunnel still exists in a greatly-modified form (Figure 26). The block currently has a parking garage and the relocated lower entrance of Angel's Flight (Figure 27, compare with Figure 2). The funicular, with what may be the original cars Olivet and Sinai (the earliest photographs show uncovered cars), was dismantled in 1969 and held in storage for twenty-seven years. The railway was refurbished and reinstalled in 1996 one-half block south of its original location at West Third Street (Figure 28). The funicular closed for renovations following a fatal accident in 2001 and several scheduled re-openings have come and gone.

Today Angel's Flight stands in mute testament as the sole surviving remnant of the time when the area was filled with students eager to graduate and treat the maladies plaguing the human race. When it does reopen, it will be possible to ride in the very same cars that many future doctors, whether they were of the chiropractic, naturopathic, medical or osteopathic schools, rode while on their way to and from classes for thirty-five years.

(6) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1914 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1914) page 2566.

(7) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1934 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1934) page 2605.

(8) *Los Angeles City Directory*, 1939 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Directory Company, Inc., 1939) page 2581.

PHOTOGRAPH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Figures 1, 6, 12, 14, 20 and 24: Los Angeles Public Library photographic resources; www.lapl.org; accessed multiple times.

Figures 2, 4, 19, 26 and 28: California State Library, Historical Photographs collection; www.library.ca.gov/calhist/; accessed 6 September 2008.

Figures 3, 7, and 9: Tom Wetzel, *A Bit of Downtown History: Tour of the Subway Terminal Area*; Copyright © 1999 (revised 2006); www.uncanny.net/~wetzel/subwayarea.htm; accessed 30 Aug 2008.

Figures 5, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23: Brent C. Dickerson, *A Visit to old Los Angeles*, <http://www.csulb.edu/~odinhor/socal8.html>; accessed 30 Aug 2008.

Figure 8: www.historybound.com; accessed 30 Aug 2008.

Figure 18: *A History of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic*, ed. Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D. and Reed B. Phillips, D.C., Ph.D. (2001: Southern California University of Health Sciences, Whittier, CA) page 29.

Figures 25 and 27: author's private collection.